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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast
are served together with unfailing regu-
larity in the Best Homes of Richmond.
Is your morning program complete?

A Larger Navy

THE chorus in favor of more warships for the United States increases almost daily, as it was bound to under present circumstances. It is not probable, however, that any substantial step will be taken in that direction until the war is over, and the naval lessons to be learned from it have been digested. The value of war vessels of all types is now being tested in actual service, and it is almost inevitable that the experience gained therefrom will lead to radical changes in construction. It would not be ordinary business sense to enter on an extensive naval building program before the returns come in from the laboratory of naval warfare.

A Pathetic Appeal

AMONG the many urgent requests for aid of all sorts that are now coming to this country, few have a sadder note than that of the Princess de Paix of Paris, who appeals to "the men, women and children of America" for woolen yarns of any kind, which will be knitted into warm winter garments for needy French women and girls. The French woolen mills are closed, cold weather is at hand, and so the appeal is made to that rich America where everybody is warm and well fed—in the minds of untraveled Europeans.

There is something naive about this request, and yet it shows painfully how widespread is the suffering brought upon innocent women and children in the countries whose young men are taken from productive work to occupy hospitals and graves.

Too Many to Count

IN NORTHERN France an armored train "moved down the Germans until the dead lay in heaps." In the Ypres region the British buried 25,000 of them, and around Dixmude the dead are "left in piles until there is time to bury them." At half a dozen places the dead are described as "piled in the trenches."

It is a growing impossibility to count them. At first estimates were given. Now the census-takers of mortality say "heaps," "piles," and let it go at that. Figures no longer mean anything. To say "10,000 dead" is to be out of style. Human bodies; the torn and battered wrecks of the houses of souls; women's husbands and the fathers of babies; men who were the strong men of their home towns; men who were the bread winners and homely heroes of their families—those who give their lives and rob their homes for a sorry conflict with injustice on both sides are not worth counting because there are so many of them. They are now known as "heaps of dead."

As it grows increasingly difficult to count the dead, it becomes increasingly simple to take census of the living. Those who count living men will thank war for making their task easy.

The Fat Man

EVERYBODY loves a fat man. That has been proverbial ever since fat men first began to attract attention. For the first time in history some one of authority has undertaken to criticize them. A navy surgeon complains that fat men won't do, and that Americans of the short-haired variety are afflicted with (a) flat chests, (b) protruding abdomens and (c) a disturbance of orientation.

Well, what of it? The average American who can do so eats three square meals and a lunch or two daily, drinks as he finds opportunity and company, goes fishing when the fish are biting, and, in spite of popular fear to the contrary, lives a relatively easy existence. He encourages flabbiness above the waist line in the indulgence of ease, but he still has a good pair of legs without knobs on them. All the material of man is there in plentiful measure. If the navy doesn't like fat above the waist, and if the navy doesn't know how to work it off, let the navy appeal to Billy Muldoon.

Everybody loves a fat man, and, whether the navy does or not, whoever can afford it will keep on getting gloriously fat and disturbing his orientation without regard for press-button ideals. Pastry and pork may unit us for deck duty, but who should care in these days of submarine and mine menaces? On with the gluttonous proceeding, gentlemen, and when we wish to train down—oh, well, let's worry about that when we come to it!

The Land and Its Ownership

AT THE back of the Mexican trouble is the fact that practically all the land is owned by less than 500 persons. A similar condition in Ireland up to the past few years went some distance toward depopulating that island, and has kept it in a state of continuous turmoil. And tenant farming is now being recognized as one of the causes hampering the prosperity to which their people and natural advantages entitle our own Southern States.

The territory of the United States is so vast that there is no misgiving at the growth of

vast private estates. When this country becomes populated in the sense that Central Europe is populated, we, too, will have the same sort of problem to face as Great Britain has been attacking in the shape of many acres held by a few owners and kept out of production. The problem will be greater with us, because there will be more of it.

It has been held that the prosperity and wonderful recuperative powers of France are in large measure due to the fact that the land is divided up into innumerable small holdings, owned by the men that cultivate it. Legislation in Great Britain aims to bring about a like result throughout the British Isles, and Villa claims that he fought Huerta with the same object in view.

The South is now beginning to see and say that a system of tenant farming leads to the blight of enterprise and initiative; it leads in the raising of one crop, and that the easiest one: it leads to the farmer doing as little as possible for the land which he does not own.

There are signs that this condition will be remedied. Among them one of the most hopeful is the system of financial credit under which a man of worth and energy is provided, on terms that he can meet, with funds to buy land and cultivate it. Credits of this sort have been in successful operation in Europe for a number of years, and can doubtless be adapted to the needs of this country.

Have Blow to British Naval Practice

THE result of the naval battle off the South American coast is a crushing blow to British pride in the efficiency of the British navy. It may be possible for the loyal Briton to extract some consolation from the fact that the German squadron possessed a slight superiority in weight and range of gun fire, but that very superiority is an evidence that German naval strategy is of a higher order than that which it opposes.

The "capital" shines of the Kaiser's battle fleet—the Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts—are bottled up at the naval bases of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Helgoland. Most of the first-class cruisers are there also. The sea fighters in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans are light cruisers, for the most part, a type of craft in which the British navy outnumbers and outclasses the German by a tremendous margin.

The Seven Seas are patrolled by British fleets. That under Sir Christopher Cradock had been dispatched to sink or capture the Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden, the commerce destroyers that had done so much damage to the merchant marine of Britain and her allies. Apparently, Berlin was apprised fully of this enterprise, and took the proper measures to turn it to the enemy's destruction. The armored cruisers Gneisenau and Scharnhorst were enabled to form a junction with their lighter sisters, and when the British fleet appeared it met more than its match.

In that dramatic action the Monmouth was sunk, the Good Hope so seriously damaged that it limped off into the night, and may have gone to the bottom and the Glasgow and Otranto only escaped. Their whereabouts have not been reported, and that of the Leipzig and Bremen also is unknown to the world. It is possible that the Good Hope and Monmouth had their revenge.

Despite the success of the British navy in ridding the seas of its enemies' merchant shipping, it must be confessed that all the honors of active naval warfare have gone to the Germans. They have been largely successful in the operation of submarines, and the skill and daring with which mines have been planted near the British coast have attracted the admiration of the world. Recently four battleships, or battle cruisers, were reported to have left Kiel, and to be operating in the Baltic. Evidently it will take something more than a proclamation to close the North Sea to German vessels of war.

An Invitation to Prosperity

AUTHORITATIVE announcement from the White House that there will be no extra session of Congress will be received with relief by business interests throughout the country. President Wilson, in view of the results of Tuesday's elections, has decided that an extra session would be unwise, and none will be called.

Such a session would have been demanded had the elections resulted in the elimination of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. In that unhappy event it would have been necessary for the purpose of completing the President's program of constructive legislation. With a Congress Democratic in one branch and Republican in the other, the enactment of laws of this character obviously would have been impossible. There would have been a legislative deadlock.

Fortunately for the country, no such unhappy situation impends. The House remains safely Democratic. When the next Congress convenes will be time enough to put the Democratic program through, and the votes will be at hand.

Just now, as the President has concluded, business and industry require a rest. There must be time for the economic disturbances caused by tariff reductions to subside and for manufacturers to adjust themselves to new conditions. This necessity would have existed under any circumstances, but the added complications of the European war have accentuated it.

For the rest the country looks to the Interstate Commerce Commission for prompt action on the appeal of the Eastern railroads for an advance in freight rates. With that vital important question once out of the way, with exports increasing every day, with the cotton problem in process of solution and the adjustment of our financial relations to Europe in general and to England in particular in sight, there is no reason why the United States should not enter upon a period of substantial prosperity.

The contention that this is a war between Teutonic culture and Slav barbarism is proven by the attitude of the Turks.

Still, thinking of the German deserters detained at San Francisco, it is better to be interned than interred.

British suffragettes want to visit Belgium to see the effects of the last word in militancy.

If T. R. were as short of words as he is short of votes, the silence would be deafening.

This will be remembered as the war that made famous "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

Some people have so little to be proud of that they brag about their physical ailments.

Turkey: "Say, friend, is this a private fight, or can anybody get into it?"

SONGS AND SAWS

Back Again.
Who is this person grained and thin,
With bairful eye and cynic grin,
And aspect wholly autumnine,
Who stalks upon the stage to-day
In this uncouth aggressive way,
Without one penitential sign?

Somehow that grimly mock-
ing eye,
Clear uplitted to the sky
And air of caring not one
Recall some now far-distant
age
When this old fellow held
the stage
And welcomed all who
sought a scrap.

Of course! How could the memory pass?
This is the Stand-Pat mold and glass
And pattern, in the long ago;
That unregarded natchydem
Who made the soulful Roosevelt squirm—
That jovial sinner, Uncle Joe!

The Pestilence Says:
What's the use of gloating over the addition
of twenty square miles of territory to the city
area? It just supplies that much more paving
for the Street Cleaning Department not to clean.

His Candid Opinion.
She—What do you think of the fall styles in
woman's dress?
He—That they make the female form divine
look like a bag of meal, tied around the middle
with a section of cotton webbing.

Not in the Market.
Bunco Bill—Isn't there
something I can sell you this
season?
Farmer Deepfurrows—Not
a thing. Times have been
so bad I have had to use my
collection of gold bricks to
repair holes in the chimney,
my certificates of stock in
mines have all gone
to the repapering of the parlor, and I have con-
tributed my entire purchases of green goods for the
last year to the salvation of the heathen
in foreign lands. Come around next spring.

A Family Affair.
Grubbs—Does your wife's dyspepsia cause her
much suffering?
Stubbs—Doubtless it does, but nothing to the
suffering it causes me.

Stubborn.
The moguls of the baseball world
Are having trouble, all can see;
They'd like to gulp the Federal League,
But the pesky Feds would be allowed be.

Chats With Virginia Editors

This interesting bit of information, which
crept into an edition of the Staunton News,
was obviously intended by Editor Showalter for
the "Home Hints to Housewives" column:
"Kalamazoo, Mich., is to pull off a four-round
boxing bout exclusively for ladies. No admis-
sion is to be charged for this matinee, the first
of the kind on record."

"When the war is over and peace settles
down upon the world, the world will forget all
about how and when Tainchau was taken,"
the Lynchburg Advance remarks. Too true, too
true. We may even wonder what ailment it
was taken for.

The editor of the Harrisonburg News-Record
recites his experiments in economy, cautioning
his readers to profit by his example: "Egg
dealers predict a 45-cent mark in eggs in the
near future is the report, which means we ought
to lay in a good supply against the coming of
cold weather and high prices. The last time we
did that, as we remember, the price dropped
about 5 cents a dozen, and we were left with
weather set in. Also we purchased four pounds
of sugar for a quarter a while ago, and are now
noting signs in grocery windows: 'Sugar 6 cents,
seven pounds for 35 cents.' Briefly, the editor
wants it understood that when the hens around
Harrisonburg lay off, eggs will lay in cold storage
a longer time than it takes him to make up
his mind to pay 45 cents a dozen.

The Fredericksburg Star says: "Emperor
William says the Germans will win under all
circumstances. We have no doubt that he really
believes this." But there are many who believe
that had William been as strong in his charity
as in his faith and hope, the war might have
been averted.

According to the Petersburg Index-Appel:
"Edison is said to be working on a new type of
submarine. Better be putting in his time trying
to invent a fort those German field pieces can't
batter down." In the meantime, some genius
connected with the British navy should invent
a substitute for the present system of naming
submarine craft with letters and numerals.
There is something diabolically incongruous in
permitting a German gunboat, for example, to be
sunk by a cheerful little cobra of the vasty
deep carrying the name B-3.

"If Staunton builds a hundred thousand dol-
lar Y. M. C. A. and then fails to lay a new side-
walk along Frederick Street, between Augusta
and Central Avenue, on the north side, at the
corner where the handsome new building
who come to look at the handsome new build-
ing and who walk along Frederick Street, will
feel like suing the city for damages for making
a false appearance." That sordid comment is
from the Staunton Daily Leader. Pile upon you,
Editor Hierome L. Opel! Verily you speak as that
Mammon of whom our old friend, Milton, writes
in "Paradise Lost": "His looks and thoughts
were always downward bent, admiring more
the riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold,
than aught divine or holy else enjoyed in vision
beatific."

Dear Madame.
Please state the population of Great Britain,
and the proportion of the sexes.
About 46,000,000. Nearly evenly divided.

Women and Real Estate.
May a married woman buy and sell real estate
without the concurrence of her husband in
deeds?
The purchaser would be safer if the husband
joined in her deeds.

Contraband.
In strictness would not a cargo of foodstuff
sent to any belligerent be contraband?
It would.

Lost Pocketbook.
Has the finder of a pocketbook the right to
take out a sum as reward and send the rest to
the owner?
Certainly not.

Nothing in a Name.
Another of life's little ironies. Pennsylvania's
great gun works are located at Bethlehem—Col-
umbia (S. C.) State.

Not a Matter of Locality.
The Platterer—But don't you think your son
is wasting his talents in this little burg?
The Magistrate (caustically)—Of course he is,
but he might as well waste them here as some-
where else.—Life.

Tommy Atkins's Plan.
During General French's retirement on Paris a
British officer overheard the following dialogue
between Tommy and Tommy Atkins:
Said Tommy, "Well bent the beggars nearer
Paris and finally rout them."
"Shure," replies Tommy, "phwy not lick them
here an' save them an' us the devil of a long
walk."—Baltimore American.

Painful Publicity.
"The streets of New York are a blaze of glory
—a veritable riot," explained the American.
"Why, there's one electric sign with 100,000
lights in it."
Does that make it ravisher conspicuous,
old top?" asked his British friend.—Harper's
Weekly.

become formidable. She will regain Alsace and
Lorraine, is it enough? No! No! She will
capture—Lichten—Croyen, Mainz, Cologne, Cob-
lenz—and you shall hear France cry, "The clock
strikes my hour! Germany, hear me! Am I
thine enemy? No, I am thy sister! I have taken
all from thee. I return all to thee upon one
condition, that we shall no longer be a divided
people; that we shall be one united family,
one republic. I will demolish my fortresses,
thou thine—my vendetta is brotherhood. No
more frontier. The Rhine, mine and thine. We
shall be the same people. We shall be the con-
tinental federation; we shall be the liberty of
Europe. And now let us clasp hands, for we
have rendered each a reciprocal service. Thou
has freed me from my Emperor. I will free thee
from thine."—Did Victor Hugo possess the
gift of prophecy?—Fort Worth Record.

An order for 6,000 packages of
lockjaw antitoxin for French and
English troops has been placed
with a Philadelphia chemical
manufacturing company by the
British government. It is ex-
plained that this antitoxin is especially for the
use of soldiers that fight in trenches; that the
antitoxin is particularly prevalent in dirt
and that the soldiers are to be inoculated before
they are allowed to enter the trenches. Here
are a great many ounces of prevention. Sick-
ness kills more soldiers than bullets—at least
in ordinary campaigns. Preventive medicine
is a prime necessity in the modern army. Typhoid
fever is a camp disease, against which thousands
of soldiers of all nations are annually immunized
by the use of the proper serum. All army men
must be vaccinated to prevent outbreaks of
smallpox. If there were antitoxin against
bubonic plague, Asiatic cholera, hookworm and
tender feet, these, too, would be included in
the regular camp hospital supplies. No pre-
caution is omitted to save the lives of the
soldiers from the natural pathogenic organ-
isms and for the more orthodox death by lead
or steel.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

War News Fifty Years Ago
From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 6, 1864.
There was some shelling at Petersburg yester-
day, but it amounted to very little either way.
The general impression now is that General
Grant is about to try something new. Troops
are moving to the south side, and general
activity prevails upon the Trans-Appomattox
lines. Grant's picket lines have been curtailed
on the extreme left and stretched towards
Reams's Station.
Profound quiet prevailed on the north side
of the James yesterday. It appears certain that
the enemy's force on this side of the river has
been diminished, and it is believed that not more
than a thousand men are now in Fort Har-
rison.
There is no longer any doubt of the truth of
the reports that General Vaughan has been
defeated in East Tennessee, although the
War Department claims to have no official
report. It seems that the Federals concentrated
their cavalry and made a surprise attack on
Vaughan, and it proved to be a veritable sur-
prise. The losses were over 200 in killed and
wounded and four pieces of artillery.
The report of the blowing up of the Con-
federate ironclad near Plymouth, N. C., has at
last been confirmed. She was blown up by a
Yankee torpedo.
The remains of General Stephen D. Ramseur,
who was killed in the Valley, were received in
Richmond yesterday and sent to North Caro-
lina by the Danville train under an escort of
honor. The remains were sent through General
Grant's lines at Petersburg and thence to this
city.
A loaded shell exploded yesterday afternoon
in the foundry of Asa Snyder, Ninth and Cary
streets, doing considerable damage to the in-
terior of the building and creating consternation,
but fortunately, no one was hurt.
The New York Herald reports the admission
to the Union of the new State of Nevada, and
says it is the "thirty-sixth star in the flag of
the Union. The new State will give two
electoral votes to Lincoln.

Arrangements have been completed for the
exchange at Savannah of 10,000 sick and
wounded Federal and Confederate soldiers.
There will be a plenty of news next week.
The Confederate Congress will meet, President
Davis will present his message on the state of
the country, Grant will probably make his much-
talked-of new move, and the presidential elec-
tion in the North will take place.
The markets are bare of vegetables, and very
few country supplies of any kind are coming in.
The people are living almost entirely on bacon
and bread.

Queries and Answers

Polk Miller.
Is the Polk Miller entertainment combination
still in existence?
No.

Van Dyke's Song.
Please tell me where I may get copy of recent
magazine containing Van Dyke's "Homecoming
Song."
TEACHER.
I shall be pleased to send you address on
receipt of stamp. It is out of the question to
give trade addresses here.

Wealth of Nations.
Please tell me what is the wealth of the
United States, England and France.
J. H. T.
In your order, \$130,000,000,000, \$80,000,000,000,
\$65,000,000,000, in our dollars.

Dear Madame.
Is "Dear Madame" a proper letter address to
an unmarried woman?
READER.
Certainly.

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Please state the population of Great Britain,
and the proportion of the sexes.
J. E. R.
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Has the finder of a pocketbook the right to
take out a sum as reward and send the rest to
the owner?
HONESTY.
Certainly not.

Nothing in a Name.
Another of life's little ironies. Pennsylvania's
great gun works are located at Bethlehem—Col-
umbia (S. C.) State.

Not a Matter of Locality.
The Platterer—But don't you think your son
is wasting his talents in this little burg?
The Magistrate (caustically)—Of course he is,
but he might as well waste them here as some-
where else.—Life.

Tommy Atkins's Plan.
During General French's retirement on Paris a
British officer overheard the following dialogue
between Tommy and Tommy Atkins:
Said Tommy, "Well bent the beggars nearer
Paris and finally rout them."
"Shure," replies Tommy, "phwy not lick them
here an' save them an' us the devil of a long
walk."—Baltimore American.

Painful Publicity.
"The streets of New York are a blaze of glory
—a veritable riot," explained the American.
"Why, there's one electric sign with 100,000
lights in it."
Does that make it ravisher conspicuous,
old top?" asked his British friend.—Harper's
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The Bright Side of Life

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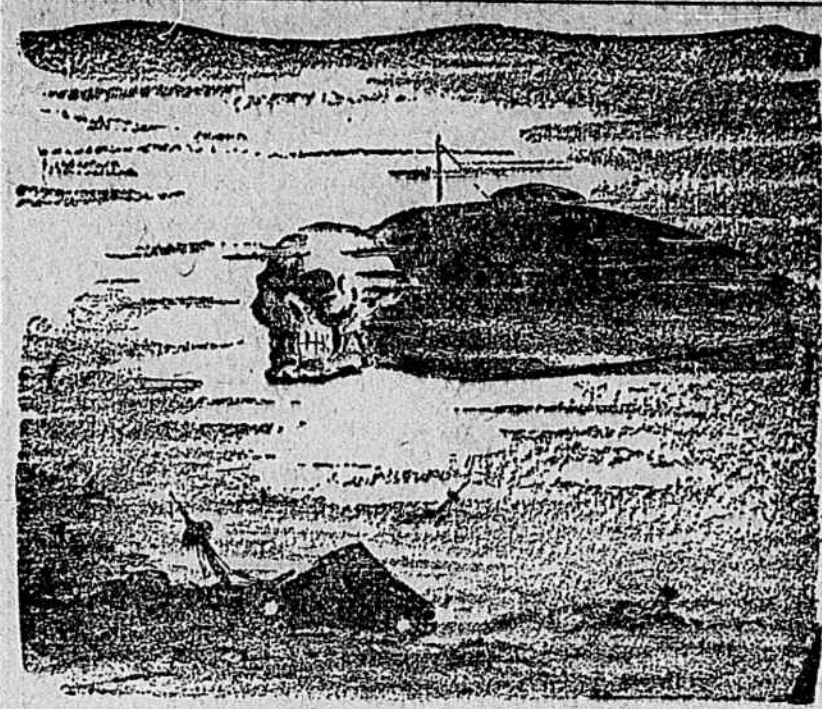
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THE WAR SHARK

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

GERMAN SUPPLIES OF FOOD ARE AMPLE

LONDON, October 28.—There is a
widespread idea that the financial ex-
haustion of the German empire will be
a factor of great importance in deter-
mining the issue if the war be pro-
longed, writes Dr. Gilbert Slater, in the
London Chronicle. The Chancellor of
the Exchequer, in his reference to "the
last hundred millions," has encouraged
the idea, calculations are suggested as
to how many millions the war costs
the German exchequer each week, what
the financial position of the empire
was on the outbreak of the war, how
far the recent loan was a success, and
so on. The idea is suggested that the
Kaiser may have to sue for peace for
want of money with which to carry
on the war. While based on fact, there
is no such anticipation as these?

Proverbs customarily go in pairs; and
Louis XIV's saying that it is the last
penny that determines the issue has
become proverbial; as has also the dic-
tum that lack of money never yet com-
pelled any government to make peace.
It is obvious that just to the degree
on either of these maxims is true, the
other must be false. Which of
them is more applicable to Germany
at the present day?

There are certain circumstances in
which the financial position is vital.
In the case of Germany, for example, it
is a vital necessity that we shall be
able to import food and raw material.
If our supplies were stopped by finan-
cial exhaustion and consequent inability
to purchase, we should be reduced to
impotence. This danger is, of course,
almost inconceivably remote, as long
as our navy holds the sea. Our finan-
cial position is in great part to stand
on either of these maxims, and it is
a fact that financial strength is vital to
us.

Similarly financial strength is vital
to States at the other end of the in-
dustrial scale, undeveloped peasant
communities, like those of the Balkan
Peninsula, which cannot manufacture
their own armaments. They must buy
on credit from those whose credit is
exhausted their military supplies.
In making our calculations with re-
gard to Germany, we shall do well to
put all questions of money out of our
minds. It is on the whole convenient
for the German government to raise
loans and spend them internally; but
we are not to forget that the German
troops can guard the frontiers, there
is any probability either that the gov-
ernment will exhaust its power of
raising loans, or that it would be
seriously embarrassed if it did.

Germany is not in the position of a
besieged city, because she can carry
on a certain amount of trade with neu-
tral countries, and she can import
import by way of Denmark, Sweden
and Holland she must pay. But it is
not likely that she will have any diffi-
culty in paying for these imports by
exporting manufactured articles. It
will be asked, "How long can the im-
porting of Germany's foreign trade?"

How about the growing unemployment
in the cities and the scarcity of hands
in the rural districts? These things
are serious enough from the point of
view of peace, but they are not vital mat-
ters, so far as ability to carry on war
is concerned. So long as Germany has
the life of the people and the produc-
tion of war, the crippling of foreign
trade is to be regarded as not much
more than a temporary inconvenience,
and the unemployment as mere
failures of distribution and problems
to be solved by internal organization.

The question of Germany's possible
exhaustion is, therefore, not a ques-
tion of general financial exhaustion,
but of the exhaustion of some particu-
lar necessity. We may consider a few
of these in turn.

With regard to food, when the war
was it reported, probably: "We shall
not starve, Germany has provisions in-
cluding this year's harvest, for sev-
eral months; but, on the other hand, she
has no reserves of foodstuffs, and she
is a great quantity of potato spirit in
chemical manufactures. The utiliza-
tion of the surplus potatoes as a sub-
stitute for cereals almost makes her
self-supporting, so far as food is con-
cerned, during war."

There is also the huge supply of
sugar, ordinarily exported, now avail-
able. There are, in addition, the stores
gathered in during the months of depre-
dation, and further imports from Den-
mark and Sweden. Austria-Hungary
is normally self-supporting with re-
gard to food. The chief movement of
food commodities in times of peace be-
ing the export of sugar and barley.
But, as the Hungarian plain is the
most productive part of the empire,
supplying a Russian invasion of Hun-
gary, and, to some extent, in Ger-
many, also. On the whole, the exhaus-